

Vol. 1.] **Camp Douglas, U. T., Thursday Morning, June 2, 1864.** [No. 126]

**A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong**

Vol. 1.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Thursday Morning, June 2, 1864. [No. 126.]

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

**CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,  
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,  
-OF THE-  
California & Nevada Territory Volunteers**

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**Eastern Mails.**  
For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 8 A. M.  
each day.

**Western Mails.**  
For all places West of Salt Lake City, once at 8 p.m.  
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**Northern Mails.**  
For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7-30 A. M.  
For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs  
Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 A. M.

**Southern Mails.**  
For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the  
Gotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; the  
Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6-30 A. M.  
For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt  
Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at  
6-30 A. M.

## ARRIVALS.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

**Western Mails.**  
Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

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From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays 4 p. m.  
From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda  
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at 4 p. m.

**Southern Mails.**  
From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton County, and all settlements in San Pet County, on Wednesdays, 5 p. m.  
From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 p. m.  
From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 p. m.

**HIGH DRESSES.**—We are thankful for at least one of dame fashion's freaks; she has turned her back upon low-necked dresses, and rather insists that collar-bones and shoulder-blades shall be covered. It is certainly a great improvement—not only because the study of anatomy in private parlors is not so desirable, and that American damsels are apt to run to bone, as some tall flowers do to seed; and because spinsters of uncertain age, fearful of being outdone by their nieces, presented such vast expanse of yellow neck and shoulders to the view at evening parties as were calculated to alarm nervous people seriously; but because, since custom obliges us to wear garments, there can certainly be no reason why we should leave the most delicate portion of our frames without protection. Plump shoulders and arms are pretty; but so (let us whisper) are plump legs. The mother who should fail to provide her daughters with stockings, would be considered a cruel wretch; yet a year ago she might neglect to cover her chest and arms with impunity. We trust this state of things is over. We hope that the wisdom which causes every prudent parent to protect the shoulders of her little girls with comfortable woolen sacques or capes will be appreciated, that sense will conquer vanity, and that in a short time, it will be as absurd to see a woman in a low-necked dress, as it would to-day to see a man in a low-necked coat.—*Sunday Times.*

A FEW WORDS ABOUT SHOES.—It appears from history that the Jews, long before the Christian era, wore shoes made of leather and wood; those of their soldiers were sometimes formed out of brass or iron. The Egyptians wore a kind of shoe made of the papyrus. The Indians, the Chinese, and other nations, wore shoes made of silk, rushes, linen, wood, or the bark of trees, iron, brass, or of gold and silver; and luxury has sometimes covered them with precious stones. The Greeks and Romans wore shoes of leather; the Grecian shoes generally reached to the middle of the leg; the Romans used two kinds of shoes—the calceus, of the shape of our shoes, and the solea, or slipper, which covered only the sole of the foot, and was fastened with leather thongs. The calceus was worn with the toga, when a person went abroad, and slippers were put on during a journey, and at feasts. Black shoes were worn by persons of ordinary rank, and white ones by women. Red shoes were put on by the chief magistrates of Rome on days of ceremony.

A MODEL PIECE OF CALICO.—"Did you not say Ellen, that Mr. B—— is poor?" "Yes, he has only his profession." "Will your uncle favor the suit?" "No; and I expect nothing from him." "Then Ellen, you will have to resign fashionable society." "No matter, I shall see the more of Fred." You must give up expensive dress." "Oh, Fred admires simplicity." "You cannot keep a carriage." "But we can have delightful walks." "You must take a small house and furnish it plainly." "Yes, for elegant furniture would be out of place in a cottage." "You will have to cover your floors with cheap, thin carpet." "Oh, then I shall hear his step the sooner."

**DISEASES OF OVERWORKED MEN.**—Time was when the very phrase "diseases of overworked men," would have been considered foolish, and out of the question; now, it conveys truth of national importance, which the nation must consider. From being a comparatively idle world, we have, of late, become an insane world on the subject of labor. So long as the muscles merely were employed, so long little harm was done; we remained men; now we aspire to be gods, and we pay the forfeit of our ambition. From over-work we now get a class of diseases the most prolonged, the most fatal. The suns of our best men go down at noon, and so accustomed are we to the phenomenon that we cease to regard it as either strange or out of place. It is through the mind now that the body is destroyed by over-work; at all events, it is so mainly. The men of intense thought—men of letters, men of business who think and speculate, men of the State who are ambitious to rule—these men are sacrifices. With them the brain has not merely to act on its own muscles, bidding them to perform their necessary duties, but the one brain must needs guide a hundred other brains, and all the muscles thereto appended. An electric battery works a single wire from the city to Brighton, and does its work well, and goes on for several months before it is dead or worn out. Can it do the work of a hundred? Oh yes, it can, but it must have more acid, must wear faster, and will ultimately die sooner.

battery to an extent self-regenerative as the body is ; but in the main the waste is in excess of the supply, and the wear is as certain as the day. Men of letters, men of business who do their business through other hands and who do great business, and men immersed in politics, suffer much the same kind of effects from overwork. They induce in themselves, usually, when they suffer from this cause, one or other of the following maladies : Cardiac melancholy, or broken heart ; dyspepsia, accompanied with great loss of phosphorus from the body, diabetes ; consumption, paralysis, local and general ; apoplexy, insanity, premature old age. They also suffer more than other men from the effects of ordinary disorders. They bear pain indifferently, can tolerate no lowering measures, are left long prostrated by simple depressing maladies, and acquire in some instances a morbid sensibility which is reflected in every direction ; so that briskness of action becomes irritability, and quiet, seclusion and moroseness. They dislike themselves and feel that they must be disliked, and if they attempt to be joyous they lapse into shame at having dissembled, and fall again into gloom.—*Social Science Review.*

~~The~~ The difference between Lord Russell and Jonah, is said to be that Lord Russell was brought up at Eton, and Jonah was eaten and brought up.

Why are ladies the greatest thieves in existence? Because they steal their petticoats, bone their stays, crib their babies, and hook their dresses.

The last "excitement," in San Francisco, was caused by a dark-grey brown eel with a codfish head on to him.

WHERE DO MEN LOOK FOR WIVES?—Where do men usually discover the woman who afterwards becomes their wives? is a question we have occasionally heard discussed, and the custom has invariably become of value to our readers. Chance has much to do in the affair, but, then, there are important and governing circumstances. It is certain that few men make selections from ball-rooms, or any other place of public gaiety, and nearly as few may be influenced by what may be called "showing off" in the streets, or by any allurements of dress. Our conviction is, that ninety-nine hundred parts of all the finery with which women decorate their persons, go for nothing, so far as husband-catching is concerned. Where, and how then, do men find wives? In the quiet homes of their parents and guardians—at the fireside, where the domestic graces and feelings are alone demonstrated. These are charms which must surely attract the high as well as the humble. Against these all the finery and airs in the world sink into insignificance. —*Sunday Mercury.*

A CROWN & JEWELS.—A wife should be a crown to her husband—her children its jewels. Her virtue should be his pride and pleasure, not his pain and punishment; but virtue in a wife is not the only thing necessary to make a husband happy; there are other qualities—temper, cheerfulness, patience, forbearance—all essential. Her nature should soften the sternness of his, where it is stern—not stubbornly resist where it is gentle. Her hand should gently detain him when he would take the wrong path—not rudely pull him back when he has made choice of the right. Her children should be as the apples of his eyes, the wine and honey of his heart, the grace and ornament of his house. They should be to him as the second spring of his own youth—the pride of his summer, the fruitfulness of his autumn, and the light and warmth of the winter of his manhood. Such are the qualities of a wife.

HOME.—A board shanty, with a little skill and right spirit, may compass all the best features of a home. The man who can use an ax and a hand-saw ought speedily to dwell under his own roof. It will be all the dearer to him if his own hands have fashioned and reared it. Ordinarily he is a stronger and better man for the State when he has acquired an interest in the soil. Of the two relations, it is better to be one's own landlord than a tenant of another; even though the lordship is only over a miniature potatoe field. There cannot be the best consecration of our dwellings, until our permanent interests are vested in them. Nay, not until we have come to consider the probabilities that our children will gather at the same hearthstone. Until then, paucity and barrenness may linger around our abode.

At Buffalo, a gentleman mounted a barrel of hard to hear and soon on the occasion of a public reception. As he was listening to the speeches the barrel gave way, and he slid easily and noiselessly up to his "third button" in the "great staple of Ohio," exclaiming, "Lord, have mercy on us!"



A palpable and manifest change has already taken place within the past six months in the public sentiment in this Territory, both in relation to the result of the war for the Union (which is to us, first and foremost in importance,) and as to the probable speedy development of the immense mining interests which are every day being prospected, assayed and brought into specific and tangible form before the community. We hail both these omens of a regenerated Utah, with pleasure, and trust that the time has gone by forever, when men can stand up before any people in the basin of the Great Salt Lake and talk so near the verge of treason as it was at one time quite the fashion to do. But while we are mainly rejoiced in this fact, which may possibly be to a large extent accounted for by the evident success and continued advance of our victorious soldiers at the East, our efforts are encouraged and our confidence in their success enhanced by the daily increasing hold that the richness of the mines already discovered, and the certainty of a constantly increasing discovery of a body of vast metallic and other mineral wealth, seems to have taken on the minds not of outsiders and strangers to the Territory merely, but of the actual population now here.

Both facts speak well for the good sense and sound judgment of the people, who are not in any way to be held responsible for the vagaries of those who have hitherto held themselves as their leaders, and for whose wild theorizing, rhapsodical harangues, semi-disloyal utterances, and rhodomontade about the impossibility of working mines in Utah, we warn the world outside, that the people are not to be deemed answerable.

The remark is frequently made in our hearing that Utah now is very different from what it was a year, two or three years ago, and this not merely by the so-called Gentile population, but by persons who fully believe in the Mormon faith, of all ranks and conditions in society, but who have the sense to see the actual condition of things; to know when their condition as to comforts has been ameliorated, and the tact to take advantage of the opportunity which the present emergent state of the Territory now offers them; persons who, in short, use their own eyes instead of those of another, and who deem their own brain and judgment a better criterion for forming a conclusion than those of other folks, whose interests are in direct opposition to their own.

That our paper has accelerated, to say the least, this result, is not a question of doubt. That it is succeeding in the regeneration of affairs in Utah, the facts before us render self-evident, and it is, as it ought to be, a source of self-gratification that in the pursuit of our duty here, we have been able to contribute to a result so fraught with benefits, not merely to the Territory alone, but of the United States, of which it forms an integral part.

THE WEATHER.—This has been throughout the Territory and especially in this vicinity, an entirely exceptional season. Rains have been abundant, and the parching heat usually experienced long before this month, has not yet made its appearance. Old inhabitants state that such an abundance of rain was never before known within their memory in any single spring, and it is perfectly manifest to ourselves that had such rains been the rule, long ere this, the country must have been finely timbered in the mountains and well set in grass in the valleys.

While in California the farmers will, owing to the drought, be unable to produce a half crop—in this country everything conspires to the production of an abundant yield of all that is necessary to sustain the life of both man and beast, and the present prospect is, that we shall have an abundance of provision for ourselves and a large surplus for all possible demands that we may be called upon to fill.

On Tuesday night it commenced raining about dark and has been steadily and constantly raining, with cool winds, up to the time of our going to press.

THE MAIL, ETC.—Some days since, we published one of numerous letters received by us in relation to the mails between this city, Virginia, Bannack, etc., and we publish to-day a letter from Mr. Stenhouse, special mail agent for Utah, who thinks that a greater degree of strength in the wrappers in which our papers are put up, and the putting them all in one package, might obviate the cause for these complaints. Mr. Stenhouse is also very confident that no tampering with mails occurs in the Territory, or on the route referred to, and his opinion is entitled to weight, since no man amongst us has, by his position and opportunities, a better chance of forming a correct judgment in the matter. The route is long, it is true, but there are longer routes and quite as rough ones, where no such losses occur, and that in the case of the same paper, put up in the same way. We must beg leave to state that we have tried the operation and are quite confident that no fair handling will take the envelopes from our paper by mere dint of wear, or rather that the same amount of rough usage that will wear through or burst our packages will render a letter illegible, in which case the purpose of mail conveyance is not subserved at all. Might not some of this rough usage be dispensed with? Suppose the trial be made there. Meanwhile we shall in future take the advice of the Special Mail Agent.

FOR BANNACK.—An extra Express was started out on yesterday (Wednesday) morning, by Messrs A. J. Oliver & Co., for Bannack and the intermediate points on that route. Mr. T. D. Brown, Agent in G. S. L. City, informs us that one among other reasons for this was that our non-issue on Monday rendered it impossible to take up the latest news on that, the regular day of departure. By far the largest portion of our mail in that direction now goes by this popular and efficient express, and, when authorized by subscribers, we shall send their papers in every instance by A. J. Oliver & Co. No complaint of non-receipt of our paper has ever come to us, where the paper was sent by this express, but unless subscribers distinctly state otherwise, we are of course obliged to send by regular U. S. mail.

DEPARTURE.—Captain T. E. Ketcham and 1st Lieutenant Lewis T. Grant, 3d Infantry, C. V., leave to-day for California, whither they are ordered on recruiting service for their regiment. We wish them success in their mission, and trust soon to see the regiment so enlarged by recruits reported from depot, as to enable the number of officers now lamentably deficient, to be increased to somewhere near the number necessary for efficiency.

#### [Communicated.]

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,  
May 31st, 1864.

Editor Vedette—Sir: The Idaho mail is not opened between this place and Bannack City, and I am convinced if you will see that your papers are properly wrapped in stout covers, and addressed "Virginia City, Idaho," your subscribers will have no difficulty in receiving them there.

The last letter mail that arrived at this office from Virginia, was completely broken up, and the letters were scattered and mixed up with the papers in the sack. I presume that the same rough handling, over a route of that distance, is likely enough to work off or destroy entirely the thin covers that wrap your papers.

The attention of this office has been before directed to the subject of mail matters between this city and Virginia City, Idaho, but I see nothing more likely to be a solution to the difficulty complained of, than the above; and so confident am I that mail matter is secure in this Territory, that I shall be pleased to pay \$100 to any person or persons who may furnish evidence, at any time, sufficient to convict any person connected with the mail service in this Territory of tampering with the mails.

The position and business qualifications of the postmasters at Bannack and Virginia City, Idaho, are such as should entitle them to every confidence. Irregularities, I should think, are, therefore, more likely to be traceable to accident than design.

Please try our suggestion, and put up all your Vedettes for Bannack and for Virginia, in one package, enveloped with stout paper, and you will hear no more complaints from subscribers.

Idaho mails leave this office every Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

Respectfully,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,  
Special Mail Agent, Utah.

CONFESSION.—The new invention in breech-loading cannon is, we are informed, the joint contrivance and property of Messrs. Heath and Contelle, both of the 3rd Infy., C. V. Under a misapprehension as to the authorship of the invention, we attributed it in our notice appearing in this paper the other day, to O. W. Heath, who has since informed us that though the invention was his own originally, he is indebted to his partner for the present arrangement of the locks, and that their interest is a joint one in the concern.

#### BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

NEW YORK, May 30th.

The Commercial's letter from Butler's army dated 28th, says an expedition of some magnitude is about starting, but its destination is secret; two or three days will determine it.

CHICAGO, May 31st.

The tax bill being under consideration in the Senate yesterday, Conness moved that in lieu of a tax of five per cent. on gold and silver productions from quartz mills, beds of rivers, etc., the following should be inserted, which was adopted: *On bullion in lump, ingot, bar, or otherwise, a duty of one-half of one per cent. ad valorem, to be paid by the assayer of the same who shall stamp the product of the assay as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury shall decide thereon.* All sales, transfers, exchange, transportation or exportation of gold or silver assayed at any Mint of the United States or by any private assayer, unless stamped as prescribed by general regulations as aforesaid, is hereby declared unlawful, and every person or corporation who shall sell or transfer, transport, exchange, export or deal in such subject is liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars for each offence and to an imprisonment of from four months to two years. No jeweller or artificer in gold or silver shall use either of those metals, except they shall have first been stamped as aforesaid, and no person or corporation shall take, transport, or cause to be transported, exported, or taken from the United States any gold or silver in their natural state, uncoined or unassayed and unstamped as aforesaid. Every violation of this provision subjects the offender to the penalty above mentioned.

NEW YORK, May 31st.

Yesterday afternoon's Commercial says: It is rumored that a strong clique has engaged to put up the price of gold to two hundred during the week. The demand yesterday was almost exclusively speculative. Sales were made as high as 94, closing at 93.

WASHINGTON, midnight, May 30.

The portion of Gen. Butler's force at Bermuda Hundred not required for defensive operations have been transferred under command of Gen. Smith to the army of the Potomac and are supposed by this time to have made a junction.

Dispatches from Gen. Canby say he is actively engaged in re-supplying the troops brought back by Gens. Steele and Banks, and organizing the forces of the West Mississippi division which now includes the departments of Mis-

souri, Arkansas and Louisiana. Hancock, Steele and Banks remain in command of their respective departments under orders from Gen. Canby. His military relation to them being the same as that formerly, and now exercised by Gen. Sherman over the departments of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee.

Signed: STANTON,  
MARTINSBURG, Va., May 30th.

A scout sent out by Gen. Kelly returned, being entirely successful in gaining important information and capturing thirty-six prisoners, a number of horses and cattle. The notorious thief, Triplet, is reported among the prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.

The Star says Banks is appointed Military Governor of Louisiana with headquarters at New Orleans.

NEW YORK, May 31st.

Tribune's Washington special says: The House Pacific Railroad Committee had a session on Saturday without making much progress. They adhere to their own bill and do not give much comfort to the Senate bill which is also before them and will be reported on adversely.

NEW YORK, May 31st.

The Richmond Examiner of the 26th, speaks of a gloomy placidity as prevailing in the city, caused by the closing of all stores, shops, etc., for the purpose of bringing into service all arms-bearing men. The families of the poor militia men, (the paper says) continue to mingle their tears with their borrowed crusts. Extortionists in the markets continue to swell their profits, and through the blessed wisdom of those in authority, the people have grown sick of the wrongs inflicted upon them within the brief space of a few weeks, and they will treasure them up.

The Times' Washington special says: The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, report an opinion that Congress has a right to indicate what policy our Government should pursue in regard to the French in Mexico.

A scouting party sent out from Alexandria returned on Saturday afternoon, having routed a party of guerrillas, capturing a number of prisoners and destroying a large quantity of supplies.

The California delegation in Congress hope to secure a modification of the proposed taxation of mines.

The Herald says it has information, not proper to publish at this time, giving full details of highly important movements now taking place on the peninsula. Meantime, news of an important character may be expected any hour. Its Bermuda Hundred correspondent, says a Petersburg paper officially announces Beauregard's loss in the fight with Butler, at three thousand and forty wounded in hospital, the killed are not counted; also that the people of Georgia are fleeing before the advance of Sherman, and have great difficulty in procuring food and clothing.

The Herald's correspondent of the 26th, says: What forces Beauregard has not sent to Lee, remain on our front strongly entrenched. General Winder who had charge of the Richmond prisoners, has shifted his quarters to Goldsboro, N. C. The Union prisoners are all removed from the Libby prison.



**A PROPHECY.**—The Humboldt Register thus prophesies: "Taking the past as a guide for the future, we can safely predict that in ten years from this time Nevada Territory will have a population of five millions. Her alkali plains will be threaded with railroads; she will be connected by rail with the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Mines as rich as the Ophir will be successfully worked in all parts of the Territory; nor will we then be circumscribed to the business of mining for gold and silver. Our mountains of almost pure copper will be of value; our abundance of the best iron ore in the world will be brought into use, and our acres of the purest salt abundant for the use of the whole world, lying ready to be sacked, will then find a market."

**JEFFERSON ON SECESSION.**—"No man, no association of men, no State or States, has a right to withdraw itself from the Union of its own accord. The same power which knit us together can unknit. The same formality which formed the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. The majority of the States which formed the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any one branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union or obstruct the efficacy of its constitutional laws, is treason—treason to all intents and purposes."

**TRAITOR'S COAT-OF-ARMS.**—Jas. Schofield, of Iowa, closes a letter with the following pungent remarks, concerning those who do not stand up for the Government:

"The traitor's 'coat-of-arms' consists of a flea, a fly, a magpie and a side of bacon. Explanation: A flea will bite either the quick or the dead; so will a traitor. A fly 'blows,' corrupts and contaminates all it comes in contact with; so will a traitor. A magpie is always chattering, talking and lying; so is a traitor. A side of bacon is never cured till it is hung; neither is a traitor."

**EXTRAORDINARY SPEED.**—The new iron-clad ram Avenger, recently constructed upon an entirely new model from any vessel of the kind heretofore built, is said to have reached the extraordinary speed of thirty-five miles per hour. Her armament consists of a 100-pound Parrott, and five 12-pounders. Her main reliance, however, is upon her prow as a ram, to which her immense speed will give great weight.

—Mining Press.

**PERSECUTION.**—Socrates was put to death, but the Socratic doctrine arose, like the sun in heaven, and spread its illumination over the civilized world. Christians were cast to the lions, but the Christian church grew up a stately and spreading tree, overtopping the less vigorous and stately growths and stifling them with its shade. And so will it always be—truth will come uppermost, and ever will justice be done.

A woman in New York a few days ago claimed a pass on a New York railroad on the ground that she "had three husbands in the army fighting for their country," and thought it hard that she could not have a free ride to Troy.

Major General B. M. Prentiss was licensed last week to practice in the several courts of the State of Illinois.

The English government are considering the propriety of removing the government of India from Calcutta to Delhi.

An old lady being at a loss for a pin-cushion, made use of an onion. On the next morning she found that all the needles had tears in their eyes.

It is said that Mrs. Somerville, now in her 82d year, is engaged upon and has nearly finished a scientific work of great labor and importance.

Thimbles were invented in 1690 by the Dutch.

The city passenger railroads of Philadelphia have a capital of \$7,000,000.

Bracken county, Ky., produced 31,030 gallons of wine last year.

Barnum, the showman, is said to have made another fortune—\$200,000.

At Chattanooga they are making a soldiers' cemetery, and it is going forward rapidly.

#### FOR THE KOOTENAY MINES.

The Bannack City Express Line, is now extended from Great Salt Lake City, U. T., to the Kootenay Mines, British Possessions, via:

Bannack City, Nevada City, Virginia City, Frenchtown, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Hell Gate, Pease, Orellias Mission, Half-breed Settlement and Fort Kootenay to the Kootenay Mines, British Possessions. Passengers and Express matter conveyed. May 27th, '64-lyl A. J. OLIVER & CO.

#### PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$750,000.

San Francisco, California.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire.

WALKER BROS. Agents.

#### NOTICE.

A meeting of the miners of the West Mountain Mining District, Utah Territory, will be held at the Government Reserve, Rush Valley, on Saturday, June 11th, 1864, for the purpose of dividing the District. By request of a majority of the miners.

JAMES S. WARREN, Deputy Recorder.

#### W. I. APPLEBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court for Utah.

DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgments etc., taken according to Law for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms.

OFFICE at my residence on Market Street, one and a half blocks west of the market house, Great Salt Lake City. my23tf

W. C. GOODRICH. GEO. THORNBURG.

GOODRICH HOUSE, Bannack City, Idaho Territory.

This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will be furnished with the best the market affords. Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

Patronage Solicited. W. C. GOODRICH & CO. my16plm

#### JOHN AVONDET,

Near Public Square, 8th Ward, Salt Lake City.

Coats, Pantalons, Vests and all manner of articles for ladies, such as Dresses, Neckchiefs, Ribbons, Gloves, etc., cleaned and renovated on the shortest notice and in the most approved style. my10-1m

#### GEO. HIGGINS,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Virginia City, Idaho Territory.

Consignments Solicited. Terms, moderate.

#### REFERENCES:

Clark & Co., Bankers, and Bodenburg & Kahn, Salt Lake City; W. Hunsley & Co., Denver City, Colorado Territory, and Roe & Co., Virginia City, Idaho Territory. my9plm

#### VIRGINIA HOTEL,

VIRGINIA CITY, I. T.

The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and assures them they will find at his Hotel every comfort in the way of Lodgings—while the Tables will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Fine Corral Accommodations. On the premises; also, an Insurance Ranch where all kinds of stock may be turned out with perfect security. ap28pew M. W. BROWN

#### Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco; and the firm will hereafter be styled Ranschoff & Co., instead of Ranschoff Bros., as heretofore. B. L. City, April 4th, 1864. RANSCHOFF BROS.

#### BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the best and safest Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lower Rates than any other ferry in the Western Country.

#### EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the best and nearest road to any of the above places.

MEERS & GIBSON, Proprietors Lower Ferry. ap28p3m

#### UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

#### EAST BANNACK CITY,

IDAHIO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—5 days and 8 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Birrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent. ap27-1f L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND. ROBERT HEREFORD.

CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,

Auction and Commission Merchants.

Capacious Storage, etc., etc. Nevada City, Idaho Territory. ap29tf

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Gold or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Gold or Currency

sold on New York.

San Francisco, Cal.

Virginia City, Idaho.

Denver City, Colorado.

Atchison, Kansas.

Portland, Oregon and

Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale. my2tf

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KEAR, MITCHELL E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,

GOLD DUST

and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York;

Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. ap1tf

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap16pm

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,

formerly of New York City,

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction. Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas. ap1tf-p2m

PAXTON & THORNBURG, Virginia. E. WHEATON, Austin.

PAXTON, THORNBURG & CO.,

BANKERS.

AUSTIN, N. T.

Draw on

Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and

San Francisco.

Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.

Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coinage at the Mint.

Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business. feb24-1f

H. W. THRELL, Paxton, Thornburgh & Co., Virginia. Austin.

ASSAY OFFICE

OF

THEALL & CO.,

AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.

Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin.

We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.

All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to. feb24-1f

#### Redington & Co.'s

#### ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as some other is pure and reliable.

Redington & Co., Proprietors, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

#### Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

#### NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

#### NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP.

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

#### NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it.

This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

#### NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP.

Redington & Co., Agents, San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

#### DR. TOWNSLEY'S

INDIAN

VEGETABLE TOOTHACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute.

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will soothe the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

Redington & Co., 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco, Sole Agents.

#### Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness,

Fever, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

A. L. SCOVILL & Co., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere. Try them! Try them!

REDINGTON & CO.,

416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

ap28-3m



**AUSTRIANS AND PRUSSIAN DISPUTING ABOUT A TROPHY CANNON.**—Not long since an Austrian officer with ten men took one of the enemy's cannon. He returned to head-quarters and reported his success to his General, who praised his bravery and ordered him to have his cannon placed in the public place. A few days after the young officer was sent for by the General, who commanded him to take his ten men and the cannon and start at once for Vienna, as the Emperor wished to see and reward him himself. The young man, highly delighted, assembled his men, but, to his consternation, the cannon had disappeared. They sought it everywhere, but without success; so the officer was obliged to return to his General and declare his inability to proceed to Vienna, as the cannon had disappeared. "Impossible," cried the General; "but two days ago I saw the cannon in its place." Again search in every direction was made, but in vain, and the young man gave up in despair. That evening, however, he heard that the Prussians had taken the cannon and sent it to Berlin as a proof of their prowess. He at once went to his General and reported the news. "Start with your ten men for Berlin and retake your cannon," was the reply, "and then proceed to the Emperor." Just as the Berliners were placing the cannon in a public place, upstepped the officer with his ten men. "Wait a little," said he; "that is not the place for my cannon; it is going to Vienna with me, for I, with these ten brave fellows took it—not your troops." So the cannon was taken up and placed in the train, and eventually the gallant young officer reached Vienna with his prize, and was decorated by the Emperor himself.

**WIDOW BURNING IN INDIA.**—The London Times describes a recent case of suttee—now admitted to be rare—related by its correspondent in India. The particulars were derived from a circular of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and are thus condensed:

"The woman, who lived in the Monghy district, declared herself suttee on the day her husband died. The preparations for burning her were made, and she went forth with her husband's relations, and followed by a crowd of spectators. 'Among these,' according to the official statement, 'were several zemindars and people holding a respectable position in life.' The woman mounted the pile, and the torch was applied by a young lad. When the flames reached the poor creature, her resolution failed her, and she threw herself from the pile, screaming and declaring that she could not complete the sacrifice. Taunts and reproaches were heaped upon her. It does not appear that actual force was used—and she again ascended the pile. The agony was more than she could bear, and she fell down. 'On this,' says the official paper, 'the crowd dispersed and the wretched woman, scorched and burnt, was left to roll in agony on the ground till death put an end to her sufferings.'"

**ANOTHER ELECTIONEERING DODGE.**—The Copperheads are going round now, whining and grumbling that General Grant won't give them a fair show to carry on the election in Oregon. In addition to killing off vast numbers of their brethren in Lee's army, the moral effect of the thing in Oregon, is immense. They are weakening all around.—Oregon Sentinel.

Precisely the same in this State. Grant and his army in Virginia are subjugating the Copperheads here very fast, thus interfering with the freedom of elections.—California paper.

**VALUE OF TIME.**—When the Roman Emperor said, "I have lost a day," he uttered a sadder truth than if he had exclaimed, "I have lost a kingdom." Napoleon said that the reason he beat the Austrians was that they did not know the value of five minutes. At the celebrated battle of Rivoli, the conflict seemed on the point of being decided against him. He saw the critical state of affairs, and instantly took his resolution. He dispatched a flag to head-quarters, with proposals for an armistice. The unwary Austrians fell into the snare—for a few minutes the thunders of battle were hushed. Napoleon seized the precious moment, and, while amusing the enemy with mock negotiations, rearranged his line of battle, changed his front, and, in a few minutes, was ready to renounce the farce of discussion for the stern arbitrament of arms. The splendid victory of Rivoli was the result. The great moral victories and defeats of the world often turn on five minutes. Crises come, the not seizing of which is ruin. Men may loiter, but time flies on the wings of the wind, and all the great interests of life are speeding on with the sure and silent tread of destiny.

**A NEW YORK MISER.**—The man who pays the largest personal tax in the city of New York, lives in the same house in which he kept a store for some fifty years; he washes himself in a tin pan in the back-yard, whenever he does wash at all; takes a basket and goes out to buy a little food, which a woman in the house prepares for him. And so he lives, a bachelor and a miser, two forlorn beings rolled in one. I called on him the other day, out of mere curiosity, to see what such a man was like, and found him in his empty store; he sells no goods, but adds to his vast wealth daily, by lending money on good security, being just as shrewd, keen, and close as ever he was, though he is much beyond seventy years of age.—N. Y. Observer.

**WHAT CAUSES THE HAIR TO TURN GRAY.**—An English writer has asserted that an undue proportion of lime in the system is the cause of premature gray hair, and advises to avoid hard water, either for drinking pure, or when converted into tea, or coffee, or soup, because hard water is always impregnated with lime. Hard water may be softened by boiling it; let it become cold, then use it as a beverage. It is also stated that a liquid that will color the human hair black, and not stain the skin, may be made by taking one part of bay rum, three parts of olive oil, and one part of good brandy, by measure. The hair must be washed with the mixture every morning, and in a short time the use of it will make the hair a beautiful black, without injuring it in the least. The articles must be of the best quality, mixed in a bottle, and always shaken before applied.

**JAMES LINFORTH,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
308 BATTERY STREET,  
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.  
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.  
Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap21f

#### Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled RANSOHOFF & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bros., as heretofore. RANSOHOFF BROS.  
S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. my61f

#### Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store. Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr-12 PATRICK LYNCH.

## ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

### STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of  
COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,  
CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS  
and other

### STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

### GROCERIES.

COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,  
SOAP, etc., etc., etc.,

### HARDWARE,

CUTTLERY, CROCKERY,  
etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

ap54f

A. GILBERT

## RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

## SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., etc., etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

may-12

WE are now prepared to supply... supply of paper, we can fill any order with... may be favored, for all the necessary... required by mining companies or others.

## TELEGRAPH COAL

\$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the... will be promptly attended to.

Great Salt Lake City, April 4th, 1864.

## C. OLIVE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Main St. opposite Thos. Cook, G. S. L. City.  
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired to the highest style of art.  
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.

## FOR SALE

Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Warehouse, Salt Lake City.

## ARMY PROPOSALS.

Commissary Department, U. S. A.

## PROPOSALS FOR

## SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah until the 15th day of June 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores—

1st. FRESH BEEF.

The advertisement for Fresh Beef is withdrawn, and no bids will be received therefor.

2nd. FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds more or less, of A No. 1 Flour, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865. Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months, from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd. POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 30th day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th. SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 sea boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, two hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids will be rendered in duplicate.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 12 M., on Friday, the 10th day of June, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for "Beef," "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,  
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

## Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

## Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

SEPALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 M., the 10th day of June, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required; provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1865.

Wood—Four Thousand (4,000) Cords.  
Hay—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons.  
Oats—One Hundred Thousand (100,000) Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. And bids also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 300 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 M., the 10th day of June, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through the Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. D. B. Storer, Asst. Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for "Wood," "Hay" or "Oats," as the case may be.

D. B. STORER,  
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, District of Utah.